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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,297	08/01/2003	Prakash Sikchi	MS1-1558US	3701

22801 7590 12/29/2006		
LEE & HAYES PLLC	EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/29/2006	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

lhptoms@leehayes.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

Advisory Action *Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief*	Application No. *10/632,297*	Applicant(s) SIKCHI ET AL.
	Examiner Michael K. Botts	Art Unit 2176

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED <u>07 December 2006</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

   a) ☒ The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date of the final rejection.

   b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

   Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

<u>NOTICE OF APPEAL</u>

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

<u>AMENDMENTS</u>

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because

   (a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);

   (b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);

   (c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or

   (d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

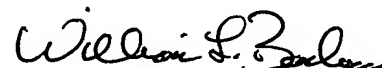   NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).

5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.

6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).

7. ☐ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

   The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

   Claim(s) allowed: _____.

   Claim(s) objected to: _____.

   Claim(s) rejected: _____.

   Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

<u>AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE</u>

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will <u>not</u> be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).

9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).

10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

<u>REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER</u>

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
    <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u>

12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____

13. ☐ Other: _____.

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
  Applicants' arguments filed December 7, 2006 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

Regarding rejections of claim 1:

  Applicants argue that "it is not inherent that Altova [the cited reference] performs the above-identified operations recited in claim 1, such as, 'in a first phase, modifying the translation file to include mapping functionality that can provide information regarding relationships between parts of documents of the first kind and associated parts of documents of the second kind.'" See, Remarks, page 17.

  The Examiner disagrees.

Applicant's argument is not commensurate with the scope of the claimed invention. Claim 1 specifies "modifying the translation file to include mapping functionality that can provide information regarding relationships between parts of documents . . .." The mapping functions are defined as either automatically assigned or manually assigned. See, disclosure, page 26, line 23 through page 27, line 4.
  It is respectfully submitted that the broadest reasonable interpretation of automatic mappings between two files using a translation file is taught by the translation of an XML file to an HTML file through an XSLT, with the mappings being inherent in the translation due to the nature of the direct transform, which requires a knowledge of the first document in order to transform the data into a corresponding format in the second document. This is consistent with the definition of the term "map" as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as follows: to translate from one value into another." See, "Microsoft computer Dictionary," fifth edition, Microsoft Press, 2002, definition of "map."
  The Examiner notes that further clarity in the claims language may overcome the teachings or suggestion of the prior art and the Examiner's reading of the claim.

Regarding rejections of claim 15:

  Applicants argue that the reference, Altova, "does not disclose the providing and modifying operations recited in claim 15." See, Remarks, page 21.
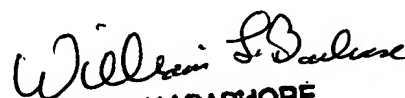
  The Examiner disagrees.

  Claim 15 specifies, in part: "modifying the translation file to include mapping functionality that can provide information regarding relationships between parts of documents . . .." Applicant admits that an XSLT "is conventionally used to translate from XML to HTML and therefore can be construed as one exemplary variety of a translation file." See, Remarks, page 21. Modification of an XSLT file is taught in Altova. See, The Examiner read claim 15 in its broadest reasonable interpretation as specifying the ordinary use of an XSLT to translate the files. Upon review of Applicants' Remarks, it is apparent that claim 15 may be amendable to more clearly distinguish from the prior art reference and the Examiner's reading of the claim.

Regarding rejections of claim 31:

  Applicants argue that "Altova does not disclose a plurality of translation elements in conjunction with a plurality of functions which are interspersed amongst the plurality of translation elements in the manner recited in claim 31." See, Remarks, page 22.

  The Examiner disagrees.

  Again, Applicant admits that an XSLT is conventionally used to translate from XML to HTML, and the Examiner read the claim in its broadest reasonable interpretation as specifying the usual translation functions. See, Remarks, page 22. Again, the Examiner notes that additional clarity in the claim may overcome the teachings or suggestion of the prior art and the Examiner's reading of the claim.

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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